

## C1. CHAPTER 1

### SECURITY ASSISTANCE OVERVIEW

#### C1.1. SECURITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

C1.1.1. Definition and Purpose. Security Assistance is a group of programs, authorized by law, that allows the transfer of military articles and services to friendly foreign Governments. Security Assistance transfers may be carried out via sales, grants, leases, or loans and are authorized under the premise that if these transfers are essential to the security and economic well-being of allied Governments and international organizations, they are equally vital to the security and economic well-being of the United States (U.S.). Security Assistance programs support U.S. national security and foreign policy objectives. They increase the ability of our friends and allies to deter and defend against possible aggression, promote the sharing of common defense burdens, and help foster regional stability. Security Assistance can be the delivery of defense weapon systems to foreign Governments; U.S. Service schools training international students; U.S. personnel advising other Governments on ways to improve their internal defense capabilities; U.S. personnel providing guidance and assistance in establishing infrastructures and economic bases to achieve and maintain regional stability; etc. When we assist other nations in meeting their defense requirements, we contribute to our own security.

C1.1.2. Types of Security Assistance. Table C1.T1. outlines some of the major types of Security Assistance and identifies the department (Department of Defense or Department of State (DoS)) that administers the program. Each program or activity is described in more detail in later chapters of this Manual.

Table C1.T1. Major Types of Security Assistance Programs

<b>Type of Security Assistance Program</b>		<b>Administered by:</b>
1	Foreign Military Sales (FMS)	DoD
2	Foreign Military Construction Services (FMCS)	DoD
3	Foreign Military Sales Credit (FMSCR)	DoD
4	Leases	DoD
5	Military Assistance Program (MAP)	DoD
6	International Military Education and Training (IMET)	DoD
7	Drawdown	DoD
8	Economic Support Fund	DoS
9	Peace Keeping Operations (PKO)	DoS
10	International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	DoS
11	Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR)	DoS
12	Commercial Export Sales Licensed Under the Arms Export Control Act (AECA) of 1976, as amended (reference (c))	DoS

## C1.2. AUTHORITIES FOR SECURITY ASSISTANCE

C1.2.1. Legislative Authorities for Security Assistance Security Assistance authorizations and appropriations are provided primarily under three public laws: the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) of 1961, as amended (reference (b)); the Arms Export Control Act (AECA) of 1976, as amended (reference (c)); and annual appropriations acts for Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs. Each year, the Administration submits a Security Assistance appropriations budget request as part of the President's budget submission. The Administration may also request legislative amendments to authorization laws from Congress. Congress reviews the request, authorizes and appropriates funds, and enacts necessary legislative amendments for carrying out Security Assistance programs. Standing authorizations relate to programs 1-7 shown in Table C1.T1. Programs 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, and 11 are U.S. Government (USG)-financed programs that require annual appropriations from Congress. Appropriations may also be requested to reimburse the Department of Defense for the value of items furnished under Military Assistance Drawdown. In the event appropriations are not enacted prior to the beginning of the fiscal year, essential activities are usually carried out under a Continuing Resolution Authority (CRA). The CRA is a temporary or stopgap appropriation made by Congress.

C1.2.2. Annual Legislative Initiatives for Security Assistance. Each year the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) solicits input from the Military Departments (MILDEPs), other defense agencies, and Combatant Commands, through the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, regarding the upcoming year's Security Assistance legislative initiatives. These initiatives are reviewed for submission within the Administration's proposed annual foreign aid and defense legislation. DSCA forwards its legislative proposals to the Office of the General Counsel, Department of Defense (OGC, DoD) for departmental and interagency coordination. The OGC, DoD submits the initiatives to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for approval prior to submission to Congress.

C1.2.3. Executive Orders for Security Assistance. Detailed Security Assistance requirements are also found in Executive Order (E.O.) 11958 (reference (e)). This Executive Order allocates authority and responsibility for Security Assistance principally to the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State. The Secretary of Defense authority is further delegated to the Undersecretary of Defense, Policy (USD(P)) and to the Director, DSCA, in DoD Directive 5105.65 (reference (a)).

### C1.2.4. Regulations and Manuals for Security Assistance

C1.2.4.1. Security Assistance activities must be in compliance with law, this Manual and additional policy guidance issued by DSCA, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of State. Implementing Agencies may supplement this Manual with internal regulations or policy guidance covering details unique to their organizations. Supplements must be consistent with this Manual. Information copies of the supplements must be sent to DSCA (Strategy Directorate).

C1.2.4.2. Other DoD regulations and manuals that cover specific program details relating to Security Assistance are referenced throughout this Manual. Identify any inconsistencies between these regulations and this Manual to DSCA (Strategy Directorate) for resolution.

### C1.3. PLANNING FOR SECURITY ASSISTANCE

C1.3.1. General. Long-range Security Assistance planning assists friendly and allied Governments to identify and assess their military capabilities and requirements. The USG welcomes consultation with friends and allies regarding planning to meet their defense needs or to undertake research, development, production, and logistics support programs of mutual interest. Information obtained through consultation is important in the planning process and helps ensure orderly program implementation.

C1.3.1.1. The necessary planning for follow-on support, training, and other elements of continuity should accompany the transfer of end-items. The “total package approach” ensures items can be operated and maintained in the future.

C1.3.1.2. DoD Security Assistance planning activities must be consistent with U.S. military strategic plans and objectives, policy guidance issued by the Secretary of Defense and policy guidance issued by the Secretary of State. See DoD Directive 5132.03 (reference (f)).

C1.3.2. Responsibilities for Security Assistance. The primary responsibilities for Security Assistance planning are quoted from the corresponding document (if applicable) below.

C1.3.2.1. Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA). “Direct, administer, and provide overall policy guidance for the execution of security cooperation and additional DoD programs....” DoD Directive 5105.65 (reference (a)).

C1.3.2.2. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. “Provide implementation guidance for military plans and programs and provide the Secretary of Defense with military advice concerning security assistance programs, actions, and activities security cooperation” DoD Directive 5132.03 (reference (f)).

C1.3.2.3. Combatant Commands. “Develop campaign plans, as appropriate, to conduct security cooperation programs and activities...” See DoD Directive 5132.03 (reference (f))

C1.3.2.4. Military Departments (MILDEPs) and Other Implementing Agencies. MILDEPs and other Implementing Agencies provide information for Security Assistance planning (e.g., information related to production capacity).

C1.3.2.5. Security Cooperation Organizations (SCOs). “...evaluation and planning of the host Government’s military capabilities and requirements;...” FAA, section 515(a) (reference (b)).

C1.3.2.6. Secretary of State. “...the continuous supervision and general direction of economic assistance, military assistance, military education and training, including ... determining whether there shall be a security assistance program and the value thereof, to the end that such programs are effectively integrated both at home and abroad, and that the foreign policy of the United States is best served thereby.” FAA, section 622(c) reference (b).

C1.3.2.7. Foreign Government. Foreign Governments determine their security objectives based on their own priorities.

C1.3.3. Planning Considerations for Security Assistance. Security Assistance planning capability varies from country-to-country. Crises, conflicts, and other events may change program direction and overall financing options.

C1.3.3.1. Security Assistance plans consider the economic capabilities of the foreign Government, the support provided by third parties, and the overall U.S. and regional conventional arms transfer policies. The amount and type of military equipment that a country can support is also considered. Security Assistance plans emphasize the country's capabilities to organize, employ, and manage national resources allocated to defense. Plans should be consistent with overall political, economic, technological, and national security goals of the United States.

C1.3.3.2. A "needs assessment" is a critical part of long-range Security Assistance plans. The assessment lists items that the country team believes necessary to maintain the country's defense.

C1.3.3.3. Discussions and correspondence between DoD representatives and foreign officials on the development of plans, programs, and related data are conducted with the mutual understanding that the discussions do not constitute or imply any commitment on the part of the United States.

C1.3.4. Planning Activities and Tools. Several tools exist to aid the Security Assistance planning process.

C1.3.4.1. Military Assistance Budget Process. For the purposes of this section, military assistance is defined as Foreign Military Financing (FMF) and International Military Education and Training (IMET). The Military Assistance Budget is under the direct purview of the DoS and is included in its International Affairs Budget request to OMB. The Secretary of State is the final authority on what funding levels are included in the DoS budget request. Military assistance funding, appropriated by the U.S. Congress, is provided to the Department of Defense by the DoS to execute the authorities in FAA, sections 503(a) and 541 (reference (b)) and AECA, section 23 (reference (c)). Military assistance funding is administered by DSCA.

C1.3.4.1.1. Military Assistance Budget Call. Within the DoS, the Bureau of Political and Military Affairs (DoS (PM)) is the focal point for the Military Assistance Budget. DoS (PM) issues the budget call to DSCA and sets the deadline for the budget submission. Upon receipt of the budget call, DSCA (Legislative and Public Affairs Office) sends a cable to all SCOs, Combatant Commands, and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff providing details of the budget call.

C1.3.4.1.2. Strategic Guidance and Priorities. The Secretary of Defense's guidance serves as the overarching strategic guidance for FMF and IMET Budget development. Approved regional Combatant Command plans are also used in developing the annual FMF and IMET Budget recommendation. FMF and IMET Budget requests should reflect the Secretary of Defense's strategic priorities as funding constraints exist with any budgetary process and resources are not limitless.

C1.3.4.1.3. Mode of Military Assistance Budget Submissions. Budget requests are submitted and maintained using the FMF and IMET Budget Formulation and Submission Tool via the World Wide Web. The web tool provides a central, on-line repository of FMF and IMET budgetary data that provides a timely, efficient, and visible method for budget development and subsequent reporting. SCOs that have difficulty accessing the web tool may submit their data via another mode for import into the web tool. SCOs should submit requests to use the alternate mode to the appropriate Combatant Command who requests approval from DSCA.

C1.3.4.1.4. Scope of Military Assistance Budget Submissions. Military Assistance funding is a key tool in promoting foreign policy and national security objectives. As such, it is imperative, based on the congressionally mandated National Security Assistance Strategy (NSAS) reporting, that DSCA incorporate a long-term strategy into the Military Assistance Budget process. Therefore, budget submissions incorporate the following elements: 5 years of out-year program requirements; objective-oriented input detailing what needs to be accomplished and why, how long it takes, and the desired end state; justifications that detail what is required in the way of materiel and/or services and why this is critical in meeting the stated objective; measurement of how effective past funding has been in meeting objectives; prioritization of requirements; and funding requests that are consistent with the purpose of the source of funding being sought.

C1.3.4.1.5. Military Assistance Budget Call and the DoS Mission Program Plan (MPP). The SCO's FMF and IMET Budget requests should reflect the Department of Defense's views. The MPP reflects the Chief of Mission's (COM's) views on required funding, which may differ from the SCO's views. The MPP input is tasked separately by the DoS. The SCO provides the data it compiled for the FMF and IMET Budget as input to any tasking it may receive for the MPP.

C1.3.4.1.6. Factors Influencing Final Military Assistance Budgetary Funding Recommendations. There are many factors that impact decisions that result in the final DoD funding recommendations provided to the DoS. They include: fiscal constraints; policy and political concerns; sanctions; absorption capability (IMET); schoolhouse capacity (IMET); and effective and efficient use of previously provided funding.

C1.3.4.1.7. Channels and Notional Timeline of Military Assistance Budget Submissions. Table C1.T2. outlines the organizational chain and notional timeline for budget submissions. An actual timeline is provided via electronic mail (e-mail) and posted on the web site as each annual budget cycle approaches. Organizational submission dates must be met in order for the annual DoD funding recommendation to arrive at the DoS by the deadline.

Table C1.T2. Channels and Notional Timeline for Military Assistance Budget Submissions

Date	Action
Mid December	DSCA requests the SCOs to prepare their annual FMF and IMET Budget submissions. SCOs formulate their budget requests.
Late January	SCOs submit their budget requests to the Combatant Commands, who review and modify the SCOs requests, as required, to address DoD requirements.
Late February	Combatant Commands submit budget data to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who reviews and ensures DoD requirements are accurately addressed.
Early March	Combatant Commands submit budget data to DSCA. DSCA and the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) Policy Regional offices review the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff submission and make adjustments as necessary to address other factors that influence final budgetary funding recommendations.
Late March	DSCA conducts “roundtable” discussions with Combatant Commands and the Joint Staff.
Early April	DSCA coordinates and prepares budget recommendation package for the Deputy Secretary of Defense.
Late April	DSCA submits DoD budget recommendation to the DoS.

C1.3.4.2. Security Assistance Survey Teams. When requested by a country, teams conduct surveys in-country to review military capabilities and to make recommendations for meeting Security Assistance objectives. These teams generally are funded by an FMS case and include USG personnel as well as representatives of the host country, commercial contractors, etc. A comprehensive survey of a country’s military capabilities may be requested to provide a baseline for a new program. Surveys may also be conducted as part of an ongoing program to address specific needs. Types of surveys include defense requirements surveys, site surveys, general surveys or studies, and engineering assessment surveys. Figure C1.F1. provides information regarding survey teams, their roles, and reporting requirements. Logistics conferences for program definition are excluded from these requirements.

C1.3.4.3. Materiel Notices. Materiel notices inform countries of events that impact their ability to acquire or support an item through FMS. They normally call for submission of a Letter of Request (LOR) officially requesting the items or associated support. Implementing Agencies prepare notice messages or letters when U.S. production of an item is scheduled to end or the United States is making a periodic buy of items that may have foreign demand. The Implementing Agency coordinates proposed notices with the involved DoD Components and then with DSCA (who in turn coordinates with the DoS) prior to release. Correspondence includes rationale for issuing the notification, the deadline for receipt of an LOR, and the final date for acceptance of the Letter of Offer and Acceptance (LOA). Notices are sent only to countries that have shown interest in the items and are eligible to purchase the items under the National Disclosure Policy (NDP) as implemented in DoD Directive 5230.11 (reference (h)). “Interest” includes previous purchase (via FMS or commercial), request for Price and Availability (P&A) data, or purchase of related weapon systems that use the items. See Chapter 6, paragraph C6.4.7. for information on System Support Buyouts.

Figure C1.F1. Security Assistance Survey Teams

**Security Assistance Survey Teams (AECA, Section 26 (Reference (c)))**

**I. General**

A. The Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs (ASD(ISA)) coordinates DoD actions on surveys to assess country or international organization capabilities and future needs. This includes the interface with the DoS and other agencies. Survey actions, including personnel details, are also coordinated with the Joint Staff and DSCA.

B. The decision to dispatch a survey team includes an assessment of U.S. and country impact on funding for the program on which the survey is conducted, the program's regional arms control implications, interface with current arms sales policies, and pertinent data beyond strictly military considerations, such as human rights factors. This information is reflected in the Terms of Reference (TORs) developed by the combatant command/lead agency and provided to the team.

C. Teams normally are led by the Department of Defense with the DoS invited to provide a deputy team chief of roughly comparable rank. MILDEP affiliation is determined by the survey purpose. For surveys to meet a requirement rather than to evaluate overall capabilities, the lead agency is identified during initial staffing of the requirement. When a joint team is required, the team chief is determined on the basis of the MILDEP having predominant interest. DoD participation is limited to the minimum number required to effectively gather the technical information necessary to ensure the success of the survey. The Secretary of State has the final authority to rule on the survey team participation by agencies other than the Department of Defense, although these decisions normally are reached by DoD/DoS consensus. Concerns of other agencies are carefully considered in determining team composition.

D. DSCA, based on AECA, section 26(b) (reference (c)) and as part of the overall AECA, section 36(a) (reference (c)) quarterly report to Congress, includes a list of Security Assistance surveys authorized during the preceding calendar quarter. The report includes the following information: country surveyed, dates of survey, purpose of survey, and number of USG personnel participating.

1. The lead MILDEP is responsible for submitting the report to DSCA (Business Operations) no later than 30 days after the end of each quarter. The report identifies Security Assistance surveys conducted during the preceding quarter. Negative reports are required.

2. DSCA reviews each submission and provides a consolidated report with the quarterly report to Congress.

E. Necessary staffing is accomplished before finalization of survey reports to ensure each report reflects a coordinated USG position. Coordination with DSCA is required for each draft survey report within 30 days of its preparation. Consistent with AECA, section 26(c) (reference (c)), individual survey reports should not be provided to Congress unless a specific request is received. The lead MILDEP ensures that a copy of each such request is forwarded to the Director, DSCA, for submission to Congress.

**II. Terms of Reference (TORs)**

A. Security Assistance Survey Teams shall:

1. Report to the U.S. Ambassador or, in his or her absence, the charge d'affaires upon arrival in country and serve under the overall supervision of the Ambassador. Formal consultations with the host country are conducted subject to the concurrence of the Ambassador, with the participation of such embassy staff as he or she may direct (the SCO office is normally the coordination office within the mission). Prior to departure, the team briefs the Ambassador as well as the SCO on preliminary conclusions. Additionally, the team considers, on a case-by-case basis, whether its evaluation warrants leaving an interim report with the host country upon departure.

### Figure C1.F1. Security Assistance Survey Teams(continued)

2. Ensure recommendations reflect the total package concept including end-items, ancillary equipment, training, ammunition, and logistics. Recommendations are not necessarily based on U.S. force solutions. At least three levels of funding alternatives should be presented in the report.
3. Evaluate the military manpower base, its capacity, the existing logistics support capability, the capability of the country to prevent compromise of sensitive data and equipment, training requirements, and compatibility of recommended equipment with the host country's current inventory.
4. Debrief the respective combatant command on preliminary findings prior to its return to the United States.

**B. Security Assistance Survey Teams shall avoid:**

1. Making comments to host Governments concerning possible availability of USG resources in any form.
2. Providing the host Government any Price and Availability (P&A) data, DoD lead times on equipment, or indicate prospects for accelerated deliveries. P&A or Letter of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) data estimates can only be provided through channels and procedures described in Chapter 5 of this Manual. The team may provide general orders of magnitude information for illustrative purposes.
3. Committing the USG to the sale of any specific defense article or service.
4. Providing any possible indication that the USG would assist in construction of airfields, camps, or other military facilities.
5. Providing any kind of independent assessment or confirmation of the external threat as perceived by the host country. Release of classified information is in accordance with NDP-1.
6. Providing military advice concerning tactics, doctrine, basing, combat planning, or operations.
7. Making commitments to follow-up technical discussion or further surveys.
8. Except as discussed in II.A.1 above, providing the host country with an interim report.

### **III. Security Assistance Survey Team Procedures**

- A. Consideration of conducting a survey is a result of presenting the USG with a significant defense sales request, or requesting the USG survey defensive capabilities and requirements. Also, the USG may, at its own initiative, propose a survey team.
- B. The normal response to the initial request for a survey is that the scope of the request requires review before a decision on the survey can be given. A comprehensive review of current defense sales restraint policies, regional arms control considerations, potential economic impacts, and human rights implications of defense sales is then initiated.
- C. The DoS and the Department of Defense review the defense sales request within the context of policy guidance, highlighting areas requiring policy decisions. The Department of Defense prepares a preliminary assessment of the availability of the requested equipment or services, as well as the requesting nation's requirement for and technical ability to absorb the items in question. The DoS reviews the Foreign Military Financing (FMF) situation for the host country, where applicable. Any statement regarding FMF beyond the current fiscal year's approved budget must receive Executive Office clearance by the National Security Council (NSC) and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Future financing contributions can only be made in accordance with prevailing procedures.
- D. The DoS and the Agency for International Development (AID) estimate the extent of the ability of the host country to devote its economic resources to defense purchases without deleterious effect on the host country economy. Needs for additional information are identified during this review.



## Figure C1.F1. Security Assistance Survey Teams(continued)

E. Simultaneously with the above review, the U.S. Embassy is instructed by the DoS to contact appropriate host country ministries to ascertain the extent to which the host country is willing to commit its own resources to military purposes over the next 3 to 5 years, noting that financial parameters are essential ingredients in a realistic survey effort.

F. The Director, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), is requested to produce an interagency threat assessment.

G. Information gathered above is incorporated by the DoS into an Action Memorandum to the Secretary of State, coordinated with the Department of Defense, OMB, and NSC, to determine:

1. whether to send a survey team and
2. the mission of the team. If a decision is made to send the team prior to completion of the information gathering process outlined above, as many of the steps as possible shall be completed prior to the departure of the team. Affirmative decisions are reported to Congress by DSCA as required by AECA, section 26(b) (reference (c)).

H. If the decision is made to dispatch a survey team, TORs and team composition are developed by the Department of Defense in coordination with the DoS and AID, if appropriate. The NSC and OMB must clear the TORs and team composition. The U.S. Embassy ensures that the Government of the country to be surveyed understands and accepts the projected scope. If a decision is made not to dispatch the survey team, the U.S. Embassy, by direction of the DoS, conveys this decision to the Government, with rationale.

I. Pre-departure briefings for Security Assistance survey teams include:

1. Scope and mission of the survey, Congressional or legal considerations, and arms control considerations (DoS/DoD).
2. Condition of the host country economy (DoS/AID).
3. Political situation in the host country and personal conduct in-country (DoS).
4. Threat assessment and armed forces (CIA/Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA)).

J. In-country gathering of information. The survey is conducted in accordance with the TORs.

K. Within 10 duty days after returning to CONUS, a preliminary briefing is given by the team chief to appropriate DoS, DoD, AID, NSC, OMB, CIA, and DIA personnel, with special attention to issues requiring high-level policy review.

L. Within 30 days of return to the continental United States (CONUS), the team provides the draft report for review.

M. All appropriate agencies simultaneously review the draft review. The Arms Transfer Management Group (ATMG) serves as the interagency forum for the coordination of the report and the formulation of policy issues. The NSC staff, as necessary, reviews the survey findings and makes recommendations to the President.

N. The approved report is presented to the host country and to Congress, if requested, pursuant to AECA, section 26(c) (reference (c)).

#### C1.4. SECURITY ASSISTANCE IN WARTIME AND EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCES

C1.4.1. Commitments. The following provision, adapted from AECA, section 42(e)(1) (reference (c)), is contained in the Standard Terms and Conditions of each LOA. This would have a higher likelihood of being used in times of crisis or war.

“Under unusual and compelling circumstances, when the national interest of the United States requires, the USG reserves the right to cancel or suspend all or part of this LOA at any time prior to the delivery of defense articles or performance of defense services.”

C1.4.2. Self-Evaluation. Each country or international organization evaluates its needs and develops contingency plans to the level necessary to process orders quickly in an emergency.

C1.4.3. Alternatives. While Security Assistance arrangements may be canceled in certain situations, the United States continues these programs to the extent our national security requirements permit. In most situations, Security Assistance programs continue and may even increase for some countries directly involved in the emergency. However, assets may not be sufficient to meet all requirements. Some of the considerations and a summary of possible alternatives are outlined below.

C1.4.3.1. DSCA, through the Implementing Agencies, identifies incomplete or open FMS orders and cases and the Director, DSCA, in consultation with the Joint Staff, reallocates any undelivered materiel among FMS countries. The Joint Staff consults with the Combatant Commanders as necessary.

C1.4.3.2. Assets may be allocated between U.S. and FMS requirements based on the level of conflict and other pertinent factors. The Joint Staff's Joint Materiel Priorities and Allocation Board (JMPAB) reviews requirements based on MILDEP and Combatant Command input and recommends a worldwide Allocation Plan to the Secretary of Defense. Within the theater, the Combatant Command allocates to U.S., allied, and friendly forces. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction (CJCSI) 4120.01A (reference (i)) provides information on this allocation process.

C1.4.3.3. A Presidential Determination may be required to exercise emergency authorities, e.g., waiver of pre-sale notification requirements (AECA, section 36(b) (reference (c))); drawdown (FAA, sections 506 and 552 (reference (b))); or authority to bill after delivery (AECA, section 21(d) (reference (c))).

C1.4.3.4. After consultation between the DoS and Department of Defense, emergency legislation may be presented to Congress to meet the needs of the situation, e.g., modification of Congressional reporting requirements or a supplemental Security Assistance funding request.

C1.4.3.5. When appropriate, DSCA (Strategy Directorate) works with the Joint Staff and the MILDEPs to establish a Project Code to help expedite requisitions for foreign partners. (See Chapter 6, paragraph C6.4.2. for more information on project codes).